

of being to a gentleman acting as their guide, grunted out, pointing to the direction of the Representative Hall. "They—boys! but these but these—chiefs!" The boys, however, are improving; a late new rule makes them sit uncovered in the House, and if it was forbidden them to place their heads on a level with their heads, they would be equal to their rival "chiefs."

From the American Presbyterian.

SCENE—A LAWYER'S OFFICE.
ENTER PASTORIAN.
Good morning, Mr. P. take a seat. I attended your meeting yesterday, and was gratified with your preaching. I hope the warm and powerful style of your late sermons will be the means of awakening the thoughtless in our society. Mr. S. in your society, consider me as a subscriber. It is my duty to attend to any order of subscription. I believe the great bulwark of our liberties must be the diffusion of knowledge; and I have always observed that people are patronizing and sustaining our churches and institutions of learning. By so doing, this reminds me that our duty is a hard one. I hope, Mr. P., you will be the pleasure of numbering you with the ranks of the approaching coat.

ENTER BAPTIST.
Good morning, Mr. B. I am glad you have called. Well, I went down to the river yesterday noon, to witness the immersion, and I must say that is a beautiful ordinance; and it seems to me that mode of administering is the most simple and primitive. To see a little group stand upon the banks of the flowing stream, while their faces in that hymn, "O how happy are they," while the candidate goes down in the water, brings forcibly to one's mind the scenes of Jordan and Judea. Besides your clergyman, Elder M., is a very interesting man. Your church government I have always admired—it is so republican. It was Elder L. of your order, I believe, who carried the great Cheshire cheese to Jefferson. He was been a faithful old patriot. Ah, this puts me in mind that the Jeffersonian principles are again to be contested this fall; and I hope I shall find you Mr. B., as firm a supporter as Elder L. has been. (Exit)

ENTER EPISCOPALIAN.
Your most obedient servant, Mr. K. happy to see you, sir. Well, I was in New York last week, and I walked four miles in the morning to hear Bishop H. He is a truly polished and eloquent man; and there is something in your mode of worship so systematic, and so much in accordance with order, and so much the opposite to that wild ranting kind of worship, that I have fallen in love with it. You see, here, I have purchased me a Common Prayer book. The organ and choir in Bishop H.'s church are superior to any I have ever heard. I called on the Bishop next morning, and obtained an introduction to him. He does not, of course, take any open part in politics, yet he gave me to understand, in the course of our conversation, that his feelings were on the right side. (Exit)

ENTER METHODIST.
How do you, do brother M. I call you brother, because my parents were of this sect. And when I was a child, the preachers used to visit our house, and I use to call them all "brothers" from hearing my father and mother call them so. It is singular how strong the impressions of childhood are; though I do not profess religion, I still always feel more at home in a Methodist meeting than in any other. And yet I do not know whether this arises so much from the force of my early impressions, as from that simplicity peculiar to your worship, and which is so congenial to my taste. I was riding through G. the other day, and as I came opposite a piece of wood, I heard the sound of singing; I immediately discovered there was a campmeeting in the vicinity, and notwithstanding my business was urgent, I could not resist my inclination. So I went to the tree, and as I was walking a mile I came to the ground. The first object that met my eye, was the preaching Elder, brother G., appearing in that evangelical manner, to the people who were seated beneath the shading branches of the surrounding forest. How forcibly brought to my mind the Mount of Olives. I am considerably acquainted with Mr. G., and though he takes no part in the political contest of the day, yet in feelings he and I have always coincided. (Exit)

ENTER UNIVERSALIST.
How do you, do brother M. I attended your meeting in the school house the other evening, and was well satisfied with the sermon. Your preachers, whether right or wrong, are certainly men of talent. Mr. S. used most splendid imagery in his sermon, and his arguments, admitting the premises, were certainly irresistible. I should have been pleased to have invited him home with me, but my wife was rather out of health that evening. I cannot see for my part why people should be so prejudiced against your sentiments. They are certainly misrepresented. There is one thing people say about your doctrine which is true; and that "it is extremely captivating," & as for its influence, say I can find in my own best citizens are Universalists. Let me see, I believe, Squire that you have always been a warm politician and on the right side. I am approaching conversation with our usual exertions. (Exit)

ENTER QUAKER.
Well, Thomas, how is thy health? I am glad that thee has taken the trouble to call.
I do not trouble gentlemen of thy profession very often; but I have called in the morning to pay some money to thee. I do not believe in training men in the art of killing men systematically; they oblige us to pay for the enjoyment of our principles; and I understand thee is—I forget what military people call it man who regards the constitution money.

Lawyer. Yest and I wish I could get off as well as you do; where it costs me ten times the sum, besides eight or ten days drilling every year. But what renders the task more unpleasant, is the reflection that always arises when I see the banner flying, and hear the drums beating around me, that the object of all this preparation is to train us in the art of destroying one another. And then I always think of the peaceful settlement of Pennsylvania, by Penn. My grandfather was a Quaker, and I have always admired their plainness of dress, simplicity of language, and pacific sentiments. In short, Thomas, I have often thought that if we were all Quakers, society would resemble the state of our first parents in Eden.

Quaker. We shall never be all Quakers, so long as so many of us are hypocrites, and so long as hypocrites have so much influence. If thy grandfather was a Quaker, I am sorry thee has so degenerated from thy ancestors. The scruple's three professors about in literary duty, condemn thee; for they must be deluded by the devil, to violate thy conscience at so great expense. These speaks our language flippantly, and admires our dress—thy oratory is light, and thy fashionable blue coat, figured vest, and gaudy watch embellishments, are inconceivable proofs of thy inconstancy. These eulogizes Penn—I have heard thee eulogize Napoleon as highly. I have observed the duplicity he uses for popularity. There reads a sermon for the Presbyterians in the morning when they do not preaching. "Thee goes in the afternoon and leads singing for the Churchmen." In the evening thee goes to the Universalist meeting. Thee admires the immersion of the Baptist, the campmeeting of the Methodist, and the plain dress and language of the Friend. I will tell thee friend, thee strongly reminds me of my brown horse. I once employed an honest Irishman to labor for me. I sent Patrick out in the morning to catch my brown horse. Now the brown horse ran in a pasture in the middle of which was a large square pond. Patrick was gone a long time, and at length returned with the beast, after having chased him several times round the pond. "Well Patrick," said I, "on which side of the pond did you find the horse." "Truth," said Patrick, "and I found him on all sides."

From the Raleigh Star.
Richard K. Frost, a Thompsonian steam doctor, in New York, has been arrested, examined and held to bail, in the sum of \$5000, to answer an indictment for murder, in the mal-treatment and death of T. G. French, a young man, 18 years of age, teacher in the Collegiate Grammar School of Columbia College. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was afflicted with a slight cold, when he visited the Infirmary, and placed himself under the treatment of Frost; that he was provided with an apartment and a dose of "composition tea"; and that on the day following the "regular course" of Thompsonian practice commenced on lobelia and steam baths; which, on the 5th day, resulted in the death of the patient. The body was disinterred, and upon the testimony of Doctors Cheeseman and Rogers, from a post mortem examination, the jury returned the following verdict: "It is the opinion of this jury that the death of the deceased was occasioned by a general congestion of the internal organs, and a complete prostration of the whole nervous system, produced by the administration of deleterious and unproper medicines, and other improper treatment while in the Infirmary under the direction of Richard K. Frost."

Natural Soda Fountain.—The Rev. Mr. Spalding, Missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains, in a letter from Fort Vancouver, (extracts of which are published in the last number of the Missionary Herald) mentions amongst other remarkable objects discovered on his journey, a natural soda fountain, which he and his party passed, three days journey from Fort Hall, that may be considered one of the wonders of the world. The fountain had several openings. "One of them," says Mr. Spalding, "is about fifteen feet in diameter, with no discovered bottom. About twelve feet below the surface, are two large globes on either side of this opening, from which the effluence seem to rise. However, a stone cast in, after a few minutes, throws the whole fountain into a violent agitation. Another of the openings, about four inches in diameter, is through an elevated rock, from which the water spouts at intervals of about forty seconds. The water, in all its properties, is equal to any artificial fountain, and is constantly foaming and sparkling. Those who visit this fountain, drink large quantities of the water with good effect to health. Perhaps in the days when a road connects the waters of the Columbia with those of the Missouri, this fountain may be a source of great gain to the company that shall accomplish such a noble work, if they are before-hand in securing it. For I am sure, if visitors can go to the far east to see the Niagara Falls, they would not value a few days more to visit the west and the great soda fountain of the Rocky Mountains."

In another place, Mr. Spalding thus describes a narrow escape from being lost in quicksand: "A few days before our arrival at the rendezvous, myself and several others, with our animals came well nigh being swallowed up in the earth. I drove my wagon on what I supposed to be a dry white sand plain, with a few scattering bunches of sedge. All at once I saw the whole surface for a distance around, agitated with a tremulous quivering motion. I instantly cried to Mrs. Spalding, riding some distance before, to stop and remain unmoved. At that moment, both my horses went down nearly out of sight. Fortunately the wagon did not. I turned to look for help, and saw one of Dr. Whitman's pack-horses go down, and several others at the same time. Mrs. S.'s horse was led back by Mr. Fitz Patrick, without getting in. By the mercy of God, we all escaped with our animals unhurt. It was a bed of quicksand mire, crusted over by the heat of the sun. We

saw several places, where it was evident that buffaloes had plunged and disappeared, after struggling perhaps for hours."

Hoarding.—The editor of the New York Gazette relates two instances of hoarding, which have occurred within his own knowledge. They may convey instruction to some, and amusement to others. An old lady showed him a bag of dollars which had been long kept in a strong box. The number amounted, if he recollects aright, to three hundred. She informed him they were a present from a friend on the birth of her boy. "And how old is the little rogue?" we asked her. "Why there he is, being born—he was born the day of the battle of Lexington, and that makes him fifty years last April." But have they never been put to it, during that period? "Oh, dear sur, no; they have never been out of this chamber, and I set as much by them as the apple of my eye." The old lady lived several years afterwards, fell into a state of fatuity, and her heirs repudiated the benefit of it which she had deprived herself the use of, and which would have contributed to her present necessities and the comforts of life. The other case was that of a man of wealth. He had a trusty servant, whom he had followed him down cellar. "Here, Paul," said he, "is a kettle full of gold, which I want to reserve for a rainy day; dig a hole, and cover it up; no one knows or is to know, any thing about it. No account of it is in my books or papers, and you are entrusted solely with the secret." Twenty years elapsed, and the merchant died. After an inventory of his property had been taken, and his estate administered upon, Paul, in the simplicity and honesty of his soul, took aside the executor of the will, related the circumstances dug up the kettle, and restored its contents into the hands of the rightful owners. It is in justice due to the executor to say that he rewarded him for his fidelity by purchasing a farm and stocking it, which rendered him comfortably situated during life.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 2.
AWFUL SHIPWRECK.
Ship Amelia reports that on the 20th Sept. in lat 32 23, lon 73, she fell in with a schooner, Pennsylvanian, Com. Williams, bottom up, with two men in a very exhausted state clinging to her bottom. The survivors stated that she sailed from N. York 10th September, with 21 passengers, and a crew of six persons, including officers, and that she was capsized on the night of the 16th Sept. after the passengers had retired for the night.

The captain and crew were on the deck at the time of the accident, and supposed to have been immediately drowned below, and the rest of them continued to survive, struggling in the hold among the cargo, when J. P. Williams and Lansing Douery escaped from the cabin, and by great exertions gained the bottom of the vessel, the cries of their comrades being distinctly heard throughout the day—but gradually sank into a dismal moan, and became extinct during the whole night.

The officers of the Amelia, indulging the faint hope that some of the unfortunate passengers yet alive, despatched her jolly boat with tools to scuttle her, and providentially discovered one young man yet breathing, but quite senseless, and bruised in a shocking manner; the remains of the other persons were floating about the hold of the vessel.

The youth, being conveyed to the ship, every medical aid within the reach of her company was administered to him, but all without success; the poor fellow survived only two days.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.
There being no University in England to which Dissenters from the established church were admissible, a movement was made several years since to supply this deficiency. Funds were subscribed, a building was erected, and an institution organized under the title University of London. The building was located in the northwestern part of the town near Regent's Park. The design consists of a central part and two projecting wings. The first portion only of this is at present finished. It extends from North to South 430 feet, with a depth of about 200 feet. This building furnishes lecture rooms, library and the like, with no residences either for Professors or students. London University is nearly on the plan of the medical schools in the United States, which indeed do not differ greatly from German Universities, where both professors and students reside in town, the University simply furnishing library and lecture rooms. The foundations of the building were laid in 1827. Since that time its friends have been constantly struggling to obtain an act of incorporation from Parliament, but hitherto without success. The institution has no authority to confer degrees, nor can its students obtain degrees elsewhere. This circumstance has probably limited its usefulness, and the institution has not succeeded to the extent its friends had expected. The number of students has not been great, though they never publish their numbers. They are however not discouraged. The House of Commons have manifested some disposition to give it countenance. It is to be questioned whether the plan of the institution is not too general to succeed. There is little system in the course of study. An individual attends to what subject he pleases; he may follow one, two or a half a dozen courses of lectures as may suit his taste or convenience. Under such circumstances, particularly where the students are young, it is hardly to be expected that any great attainments will be made.

Correspondent of the Ohio Observer.

half-penny, and sales are dull. THE PRESIDENT'S LOCO FOCO MESSAGE HAD ARRIVED IN ENGLAND—and it probably had the same momentary effect there upon the American money and produce market that it had in New York.

The accounts from Spain are misera-ly bad, says the Liverpool Times. The Carlists having advanced within a few leagues of Madrid, and the remains of the British legion, abandoned by their dastardly allies, having been cut in pieces at Andoain.

The meeting of the British Parliament is definitely fixed for the 15th November. Mr. Abercrombie will be re-elected Speaker without opposition, it is probable. The President's Message is re-published in the London papers in full. They had no time to make comments upon it before the sailing of the Oxford, (the ship that has arrived.) The comments of the English papers upon our politics, however, are never worth much. The merchants will understand the money matters in it.

The long expected ordinance for the dissolution of the French Chambers had not appeared. The Spanish Cortes, by proclamation, admits the ships of some of the South American Republics into Cuba, and makes the South American a current Spanish coin.

The United States frigate Independence sailed from Portsmouth, (Eng.) 23rd September, for Rio Janeiro. The cholera had broken out at Toulon. There is nothing of importance from Portugal, but marching and countermarching. The Queen presented her subjects with a young Prince on the 19th.

Our city is quiet. Our politicians have an infinity of changing and arranging in their tickets to do. Siam, Bag & Co. have sold out to Tammany, but Job Haswell, one of the Loco Princes, refuses to confirm the bargain. The Tammany city ticket will have a very strong infusion of the Fanny Wright Loco Fococo. The Albany Argus is out against this part of the ticket.

Treasury drafts are at 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 prem., without sales. About one hundred subalterns and privates have enrolled themselves as members of the Florida corps, who are waiting to catch Juniper & Co.

A letter is published in one of the evening papers, announcing a blow up in the Cabinet; we take it to be all a humbug. There is nothing new from the East. The assassin in Rochester is not yet discovered.

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.
By a ship from the office of the New York Mercantile Advertiser of Sunday afternoon, we are advised of the arrival of the ship Empress, Townsend, from Malaga, and last from Gibraltar, in 26 days. A Gibraltar paper of the 21st instant says: "The steam packet Phoenix, from Valencia, arrived at Gibraltar September 30, via Malaga. A despatch had been sent from Cuenca on the 22d instant, to the Provincial Deputation, by General Ora. Two days before, this commander had come in sight, not far from Alounga, of 6,000 feet and 5,000 horse, under Cabrera, who had parted from Don Carlos; and, although the Carlist leader had succeeded in crossing the Tagus, he left upwards of 200 prisoners, and some baggage, in the hands of his pursuers. On the 21st, some time having been inadvertently lost in crossing the river, the Queen's troops could scarcely come up with his rear, when they captured 50 more of his men; but on the 23d, the General, with his horse and a few companies of Chasseurs, overtook and attacked the main body of the fugitives, in a body, near to Arcos de la Cantera, beat them, notwithstanding the resistance, and took 847 prisoners, including 22 officers. The rest dispersed themselves over the mountains, at the foot of which the action was fought.

The General had directed the stores and other articles left by the enemy in great quantities on the road, to be picked up and conveyed to Guadalajara, whether he also intended sending his prisoners, who proved a great incumbrance, although he should be under the necessity of detaching a battalion for the purpose of escorting them. Their wounded they had left at Porro and Aranzque, Brigadier Miranda, Marquis del Castillo, being among them, which the General supposes to have died since, as his wounds were very severe.

General Espinosa has been appointed Captain General of Old Castile. Concerning the provinces of Valladolid and Valencia threatened by Zariategui, he, on the 5th inst. called to arms the whole male population, from 16 to 40 years old, for the protection of the two capitals; and denounced various penalties against the fathers or nearest relations of those who should not obey the call.

Immediately after raising the siege of Valencia, the Portuguese Government declared the coast of Portugal in a state of blockade, from the mouth of the Minho to that of the Ave.

appointed to inquire into the facts, have found it to be provokingly easy.

Convention of German Citizens.—A general convention of Germans in the United States will be held at Pittsburg, on the 15th inst. for the purpose of deliberating on matters connected with general literature, public education, and the welfare of Germans in the United States.

Hiram Powers, the Self-Taught Sculptor of Cincinnati.—This young gentleman, whose remarkable facility of moulding the actual living expression, not the dead, pass without false simile of those that sit to him, has given him such celebrity, has sailed for Italy. The Boston Transcript thus speaks of him: "Mr. Powers is on his way to Italy, where he has gone on invitation of Greenough, under whose patronage he will soon acquire the fame which his great genius is certainly destined to achieve. We have seen several of his models—some of Mr. Webster, one of the Hon. Thomas L. Whitthrop, and one of Hon. Abbot Lawrence—which are as perfect likenesses as human art could make them. That of Mr. Webster, particularly, we venture to assure, is the only faithful resemblance of the head and features of the original, ever delineated in any form. Mr. Powers has taken these busts, with twelve or fifteen others which he has modelled during the past year at Washington and elsewhere, to Italy, where he will transfer them to marble, and return them to their owners as soon as completed. He will commence his labors in Greenough's studio, and have all the advantages of that great artist's knowledge and experience. Mr. Powers has many friends here, amongst our most intelligent citizens, by whom he is highly esteemed not only as a man of genius but as a man of benevolence, whose virtues the most retiring modesty has not been able to conceal.

GREAT SALE OF DIAMONDS.—We see in a late London paper a report of a recent sale of diamonds in that city which is curious, as exhibiting the factitious and extrinsic value of those costly gewgaws. There were twenty four lots which produced £45,818—nearly \$229,000!! Some of the prices were as follows: The celebrated Nassuck diamond, which weighs 357 1/2 grains, and is of the purest water, was purchased for \$35,900. It is considered to have fetched a price considerably under its value. A magnificent pair of brilliant earrings, weighing 235 1-2 grains, formerly the property of Queen Charlotte, were bought for \$55,000, a price infinitely below their usually estimated value. A sapphire, 75 1-2 carats, set with brilliants for a brooch, \$2,615. Brilliant necklace, \$4,300. Drop emerald ear rings, \$2,325. A Turkish dagger, mounted with brilliants and rubies, \$1,000. A single brilliant, \$8000. A brilliant drop, 79 3-4 grains \$5,900. An oblong brilliant 1514 grains, \$14,000. A brilliant necklace, \$3,000. Brill in earrings, \$12,500. Brilliant necklace, \$12,500. Brilliant drops, formerly belonging to Maria Antonette, \$8,875. A rose diamond, \$8,500. A brilliant drop, \$10,000. A round brilliant, \$17,500. A lozenge brilliant, \$3,500, &c. Boston Transcript.

The celebrated Nassuck diamond, mentioned above as having been sold for \$35,000, has been resold, at a considerable advance, to the Marquis of Westminster, and presented by his lordship to his lady, as a birth day present.

Another Month Found.—It is stated in the Detroit Advertiser, that some workmen have discovered the remains of a mastodon or mammoth, while digging a mill race back of the Pappaw river, 13 miles south of St. Joseph. The skeleton was 12 feet below the surface. The backbone was 27 feet long, in a crumbling condition, and two of the teeth and tusks were perfect; the teeth petrified; one of the tusks is 17 feet long, and a foot and a half in circumference. The editor says no perfect skull has ever been found, and is contradicted by the Star, which paper states that one found in Kentucky was exhibited in this city a few years since.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the commercial convention which met at Augusta in October. 1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the present conjuncture in our commercial affairs is eminently propitious for the establishment of a system of direct importations through our Southern and South Western cities, and that we are called upon by every consideration of interest and of patriotism to throw off the degrading shackles of commercial dependence.

2. Resolved, That with a view to induce public spirited capitalists to embark in this business, the people of the staple growing States, be recommended to give public manifestations of their determination to encourage and sustain importations through their own seaports.

3. Resolved, That two Committees be appointed by the President of this convention to memorialize respectively, the Legislature of Georgia and South Carolina on the subject of limited partnerships.

4. Resolved, That it is a sacred duty which the citizens of the Southern and South Western States owe to themselves, their posterity, and their country, to give a decided preference (where the terms are equal) in procuring their supplies, to our merchants who carry on a direct trade with foreign nations.

5. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern and South Western States, setting forth the advantages and practicability of carrying on a direct trade with foreign nations; exhibiting in detail the extent of their resources.

7. Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the citizens of the Southern and South Western States to appoint delegates to meet in Convention at Augusta, on the first Monday in April, 1838, to continue the interests and objects of the Convention before the people.

8. Resolved, That as an introduction to a direct importing system at the South, it is indispensably necessary that the crop of the present year should be directly exported by Southern merchants and planters, and that to effect this object, the Southern banking institutions should lend such aid as they safely and covertly can.

Edgefield C. H. Oct 26.
Our Court closed its Session on Saturday last. Owing to the unusual amount of criminal business, the Civil Docket was not touched. There is one fact connected with the late term which deserves particular notice. The number of the offences against our Slave property, was unprecedented. Three men were capitally tried for them and two convicted. Reid and Evans, who were apprehended in Charleston for stealing negroes in our District, have been pronounced guilty by an impartial Jury of the country, and in all human probability will suffer the penalty of the law. Both of these men are strangers among us, and, it may be, were impelled to their mad act, by the criminal efforts of Northern Abolitionists.

An easy way to acquire good manners and Education.—The Dedham Patriot says, "every man that pays his subscription promptly in advance is 'a gentleman and a scholar.'"

A Comical Sign Board.—Upon the door of a house in Old street road, occupied by a father and son—the former a blacksmith and publican, the latter a barber, appears a board with the following inscription: "J. Borriett and Son;—blacksmith and barber's work done here; horse shoeing and shoeing; locks mended and hair curled; lice shaving and tooth drawing; and all other farriery work. All sorts of sprats and malt tickers, according to the late kirkcote act, and insured to be drunk in the premises. N. B. Take notice my wife keeps school and takes needle work and the polite arts, also washing; teaches reading and riting and other languages, and has dissections performed to learn horriory sewing, the Mathematics and other fashionable diversions."—Eng. paper.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Cherau Gazette.

FOR THE LADIES.
HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD HUSBAND.

When you see a young man of modest respectful retiring manners, not given to pride to vanity or flattery he will make a good husband, for he will be the same kind man towards his wife after marriage, that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits no fortune hunter; but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth that man will make a good husband for his affections will not decrease, neither will he bring himself or his partner to poverty and want.

When you see a young man whose manners are of the boisterous and disgusting kind, and brass enough to carry him any where, and vainly enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, do not marry him, for he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man who is using his best endeavors to raise himself from obscurity to credit, character and affluence by his own merits, marry him, he will make a good husband and one worth having, mark it girls.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society upon the wealth of his sick father or other relations, do not marry him for goodness sake he will make a poor husband.

When you say a young man half his time employed in adoring his person or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid although frequently demanded, never, no never, do you marry him, for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who never engages in any affairs or quarrels by day nor frolics by night and whose dark black deeds are not of so mean a character as to make him wish to conceal his name, who does not keep late company nor brake the sabbath nor use profane language, but whose face is seen regularly at church where he ought to be he will certainly make a good husband.

When a young man who is below you in wealth, and offers you marriage do not deem it a disgrace but look into his character and if you find it corresponds to these directions take him and you will get a good husband without fail.

Never make money any an object for if you do depend upon it to balance to the good you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man who is attentive and kind to his sisters or aged mother, who is not ashamed to be seen in the streets with the woman who gave him birth and nursed him, supporting her week and tottering frame upon his arm and who will attend to all her better wants, with filial love affection tenderness, take him girls if you can get him, no matter what his circumstances in life are, he is truly worth the winning and will in certainty make a good husband.

Lastly always examine into character conduct and matters and when you find these good in a young man then may you be sure he will make a good husband but, girls, let me entreat you to beware of the drunkard, woe unto her that makes such a choice, so dear girls, I will leave the subject wishing you long life and much happiness.